

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1768.]

THE

[NUMB. 1321.]

NEW-YORK

OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;  
THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.  
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.  
9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after 5	sets before 7	H. M.
THURSDAY	13	7	5	11	7
FRIDAY	14	8	5	10	7
SATURDAY	15	9	5	9	7
SUNDAY	16	10	5	8	7
MONDAY	17	11	5	7	7
TUESDAY	18	12	5	6	7
WEDNESDAY	19	13	5	5	7

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	6s. 9d.	Beet per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	19s. 0d.	Pork	75s. 0d.
Brown Bread	19s. 0d.	Sale	2s. 3d.
Well-India Rum	4s. 2d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per dos.	£. 1 2s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refined ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood	32s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 0d.	Oak ditto	22s. 0d.

HENRY REMSEN, jun.  
AND COMPANY;

Have just imported, and are now opening at their store in  
Hanover-square, assortments of the following GOODS,  
which they will sell on the lowest terms for cash;

PRINTED and pencil'd  
furniture calico  
Newest pattern of purple and  
and other calicoes  
Purple, dark, blue, pompa-  
dour & fancy ground chintz  
Printed cottons, chintz  
Black, coloured and striped  
broad Perlians  
Black, white, blue, pink and  
green narrow ditto  
Cambricks and lawns, and  
packet ditto  
Best kind of black taffaty  
Irish lincens, and sheeting  
Yard wide taudens  
Three-quar. and 7-8 garlix  
Three-quar. and 7-8 dowlas  
Oznaburghs  
Diaper & damask table cloths  
Clouting diaper  
Fistul lawns  
Brown Hollands  
Buckram  
Double Silefias  
Ravens duck  
Flanders bed-tick  
Bed bunts  
Nankeens  
Chelios  
Cotton romalls  
Black peeling  
Figured mode  
Men's black and white lamb  
gloves  
Women's and girl's, purple  
and cloth coloured gloves  
and mitts  
Women's white and black  
grain gloves and mitts  
Passe board  
Wilton cloths of the most  
fashionable mixtures  
Blue, mixt and cloth colour'd  
sagathies  
Superfine and common ever-  
lastings  
Figured & flowered drawboys  
Black bombazeen & women's  
erape  
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs  
and cravats  
Broad and narrow, black ca-  
limanco  
Blue, green and brown ditto  
Broad and narrow Irish cam-  
blets  
Brown, blue, and striped do.  
Black, blue, green, pink, crim-  
son and cloth coloured du-  
rants

Women's and girl's bone and  
Cocoa stick fans  
Black paper and crape fans  
Black, white, coloured and  
figured ribbons  
Love and trolly ribbon  
Gimps  
Fringes  
Sewing silk of all colours  
Flowered, striped, spotted &  
plain gauze  
Crimson and green harrateens,  
with lace, binding, torfels,  
and line to suit  
Checks of all the sorts usually  
imported  
Scotch, Flemish, coloured &  
darning threads  
Nests of gilt trunks, oval &  
flat tops  
Best vermilion wafers in boxes  
Ink powders  
Playing cards  
Blank books  
Writing paper  
Shoe and knee buckles  
Buttons  
Links  
Snuff boxes  
Shirt buttons  
Pins of all sorts  
Common needles  
Fine & coarse darning needles  
Apron and cap tapes  
Fine Dutch tapes  
Dutch lace  
Black and white cap lace  
Plain and figured silk mitts  
and gloves  
Manchester velvet  
Worsted plush  
Quality and shoe binding  
Gartering  
Cloths  
Shalloons  
Long-cells  
Black, blue and cloth colour'd  
silk knee garters  
Striped Holland  
Non-fo-pretties  
Yd. wide gauze handkerchiefs  
Linen and cotton handker-  
chiefs  
Pastework handkerchiefs  
Embossed serges  
Yellow flannel  
Black breeches patterns of all  
sorts  
Men's and women's worsted,  
cotton and thread stockings  
White jeans and cotton ribs

ALSO,—The best sort of  
Wool Cards, Scotch Snuff, Sithes, Indigo, Felt  
Hats, and Newfoundland Beaver Hats. 21 25

BENJAMIN BOOTH,

Is now opening, at his Store near the Fly-Market,  
and the Ferry-Stairs, in the Street leading from thence to  
the Coffee-House;

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST  
Assortment of Goods ever imported into America;

Amongst which are, a great Variety of  
PRINTED Calicoes, cot-  
tons and lincens  
Bombazeens and sagathies  
Plain silks of all sorts  
Gauzes  
Sewing silk  
Writing paper and playing  
cards  
Damask napkening and tabling  
Paper hangings  
Gloves  
Hosiery of all kinds  
Pins and needles  
Bed-bunts and ticking  
Ribbons a large assortment  
Broadcloths  
Shalloons, buttons and trim-  
mings  
Spicery  
Scotch carpetting  
London pewter  
Tea-kettles  
Shot and gun-powder  
Cutlery  
Queen's snuff in bottles,  
made by her Majesty's snuff  
manufacturer  
With many other articles.

It has long been agreed, that public vendues, subject to no  
regulation, are very detrimental to the community, by giving room  
for the most unfair practices in trade, and that there is no legal  
way of suppressing them, but by under-selling them; with this view  
the proprietor of this store (having the use of a sufficient fund in  
England, to buy most of his goods with ready money) is determined  
to sell only for cash, at a low advance, that he may thereby be en-  
abled to sell better and cheaper commodities, than can generally be  
had at vendues. (at 24)

TO THE PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.  
The Waves never rise but when the Winds blow. Prov.  
S I R,

As the cause of the present ill humour in  
America, and of the resolutions taken there  
to purchase less of our manufactures, does  
not seem to be generally understood, it  
may afford some satisfaction to your Readers, if  
you give them the following short historical state  
of facts.

From the time that the Colonies were first con-  
sidered as capable of granting aids to the Crown,  
down to the end of the last war, it is said, that the  
constant mode of obtaining those aids was by *Requi-  
sition* made from the Crown through its Governors  
to the several Assemblies, in circular letters from  
the Secretary of State in his Majesty's name, setting  
forth the occasion, requiring them to take the mat-  
ter into consideration; and expressing a reliance on  
their prudence, duty and affection to his Majesty's  
Government, that they would grant such sums, or  
raise such numbers of men, as were suitable to their  
respective circumstances.

The Colonies being accustomed to this method,  
have from time to time granted money to the Crown,  
or raised troops for its service, in proportion to  
their abilities; and during all the last war beyond  
their abilities, so that considerable sums were re-  
turn'd them yearly by Parliament, as they had ex-  
ceeded their proportion.

Had this happy method of Requisition been conti-  
nued, (a method that left the King's subjects in those  
remote countries the pleasure of showing their zeal  
and loyalty, and of imagining that they recom-  
mended themselves to their Sovereign by the libera-  
lity of their voluntary grants) there is no doubt but  
all the money that could reasonably be expected to  
be rais'd from them in any manner, might have  
been obtained, without the least heart-burning, of-  
fence, or breach of the harmony, of affections and  
interests, that so long subsisted between the two  
countries.

It has been thought wisdom in a Government ex-  
ercising sovereignty over different kinds of people,  
to have some regard to prevailing and established  
opinions among the people to be governed, where-  
ever such opinions might in their effects obstruct or  
promote the public measures. If they tend to ob-

struct public service, they are to be changed, if pos-  
sible, before we attempt to act against them; and  
they can only be changed by reason and persuasion.  
But if public business can be carried on without  
thwarting those opinions, if they can be, on the  
contrary, made subservient to it, they are not un-  
necessarily to be thwarted, how absurd soever such  
popular opinions may be in their natures.—This had  
been the wisdom of our Government with respect to  
raising money in the Colonies. It was well known,  
that the Colonists universally were of opinion, that  
no money could be levied from English subjects, but  
by their own consent given by themselves or their  
chosen Representatives: That therefore whatever  
money was to be raised from the people in the Co-  
lonies, must first be granted by their Assemblies, as  
the money raised in Britain is first to be granted by  
the House of Commons: That this right of grant-  
ing their own money, was essential to English liberty:  
And that if any man, or body of men, in which they  
had no representative of their own choosing could  
tax them at pleasure, they could not be said to  
have any property, any thing they could call their  
own. But as these opinions did not hinder their  
granting money voluntarily and amply, whenever  
the Crown by its servants came into their Assem-  
blies (as it does into its Parliaments of Britain or  
Ireland) and demanded aids; therefore that meth-  
od was chosen rather than the hateful one of arbi-  
trary taxes.

I do not undertake here to support these opinions  
of the Americans; they have been refuted by a  
late Act of Parliament, declaring its own power;  
—which very Parliament however, shew'd wisely  
so much tender regard to those inveterate prejudi-  
ces, as to repeal a tax that had militated against  
them. And those prejudices are still so fixed and  
rooted in the Americans, that, it has been supposed,  
not a single man among them has been convinced of  
his error, even by that Act of Parliament.

The person then who first projected to lay aside  
the accustomed method of Requisition, and to raise  
money on America by Stamps, seems not to have  
acted wisely, in deviating from that method (which  
the Colonists looked upon as constitutional) and  
thwarting unnecessarily the fixed prejudices of so  
great a number of the King's subjects.—It was not,  
however, for want of knowledge that what he was  
about to do would give them great offence; he ap-  
pears to have been very sensible of this, and appre-  
hensive that it might occasion some disorders, to  
prevent or suppress which, he projected another  
Bill, that was brought in the same Session with the  
Stamp Act, whereby it was to be made lawful for  
military Officers in the Colonies to quarter their sol-  
diers in private houses. This seem'd intended to  
awe the people into a compliance with the other  
Act. Great opposition however being raised here  
against the Bill by the Agents from the Colonies,  
and the Merchants trading thither, the Colonists  
declaring, that under such a power in the Army,  
no one could look on his house as his own, or think  
he had a home, when soldiers might be thrust into  
it and mix'd with his family at the pleasure of an  
officer, that part of the Bill was dropt;—but there  
still remained a clause, when it passed into a Law,  
to oblige the several Assemblies to provide quarters  
for the soldiers, furnishing them with firing, bed-  
ding, candles, small beer or rum, and sundry other  
articles, at the expence of the several Provinces.  
And this Act continued in force when the Stamp  
Act was repealed, though if obligatory on the As-  
sembly, it equally militated against the American  
principle abovementioned, that money is not to be  
raised on English subjects without their consent.

The Colonies nevertheless being put into high  
good humour by the repeal of the Stamp Act, chose  
to avoid a fresh dispute upon the other, it being  
temporary and soon to expire, never, as they hoped,  
to revive again; and in the mean time they, by  
various ways in different Colonies, provided for the  
quartering of the troops, either by acts of their  
own Assemblies, without taking notice of the Act  
of P——t, or by some variety or small diminu-



tion, as of salt and vinegar, in supplies required by the Act, that what they did might appear a voluntary act of their own, and not done in obedience to an Act of P—t which, according to their ideas of their rights, they thought hard to obey.

It might have been well if the matter had thus passed without notice; but a G—r having written home an angry and aggravating letter upon this conduct in the Assembly of his Province, the ousted P—r of the Stamp Act and his adherents then in the opposition, raised such a clamour against America, as being in rebellion, and against those who had been for the repeal of the Stamp Act, as having thereby been encouragers of this supposed rebellion, that it was thought necessary to enforce the Quartering Act by another Act of Parliament, taking away from the Province of New-York, which had been the most explicit in its refusal, all the powers of legislation, till it should have complied with that act. The news of which greatly alarmed the people every where in America, as (it has been said) the language of such an act seemed to them to be, Obey implicitly laws made by the Parliament of Great Britain to raise money on you without your consent, or you shall enjoy no rights or privileges at all.

(The Remainder of this Piece in our next)

NEW-YORK, April 28.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Capt. Lieut. Wm. Goffling, to be Capt. in the room of James Stephens, deceased.—First Lieut. Richd. Hill, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Wm. Goffling preferred.—First Lieut. Alexander John Scott, to be a Capt. Lieut. vice Edwd. Nethercoat deceased.—Second Lieut. Wm. Adams, to be first Lieut. vice Richd. Hill, preferred.—Second Lieut. John Smith to be first Lieut. vice Alex. John Scott preferred.—Lieut. Fireworker Henry Gurney, to be second Lieut. vice Chas. Mason resigned.—Lieut. Fireworker, Simon Parry to be second Lieut. vice Wm. Adams preferred.—Lieut. Fireworker, Willm. Pierce, to be second Lieut. vice John Smith preferred.—Second Lieut. Samuel Tovey to be first Lieut. vice Thomas Deane Pearse, preferred to a Major in the East-India Company's service.—Lieut. Fireworker John Downing, to be a second Lieut. vice Saml. Tovey preferred.

Lieut. Fireworker John Reeves from half pay to full, vice John Downing preferred.—Lieut. Lieut. Fireworker Jams. Winter from half pay to full, vice Lieut. Fireworker Dav. Rosat, preferred to Captain in the East India Company's service.

Lieut. Fireworkers, Ed. Symes, Robt. Douglas, Wm. Houghton, Wm. Grant, from half pay to full.

Extra of a late Letter from London.

—“You may tell it publicly—from good Authority that our gracious Sovereign is no way offended at the Economy of the Americans,—is much pleased that they should provide for themselves, and that no Part of his Subjects should be oppressed by other Parts. No Act of Parliament suppresses your Paper Money;—but you are to be relieved by having a Bank as they have in Ireland and Scotland. All due Attention will be paid to any Petition from the People by the Minister for the American Department, and I hope it will not be in the Power of a few to oppress and injure the Whole. There has been strange Confusion about Paper Currency, some have petitioned for, others against it, and an American Gentleman lately examined before the Lords of Trade, positively spoke against it.”

Mr. Larpen and Mr. Sayer, are appointed assistant Clerks to the Earl of Hillsborough.

On Saturday last arrived here from London the Ships Hope, Davies; & the Edward, Capt. Miller; who sail'd from the Downs the 16th February, with the two Friends, Duncan, for Philadelphia; two Brigs for Boston, and several Sail for North-America and the West-Indies; by the 20th they got clear of the Land, and had very bad Weather all the Passage. In 21 Days from the Land Capt. Davies got Soundings on the Banks of Newfoundland, and had the Prospect of a quick Passage, but afterwards on the Coast had a Series of bad Weather, contrary Winds and high Seas, lost two Top Sails and Yards, and was most of the Time beating between the Latitudes 41, and 35 having very few fair Days till his Arrival. In the bad Weather the Ship behaved surprisingly, being a remarkable good Sea Boat and as tight as a Bottle. He spoke with the Ship Robert Capt. Russel, from this Port for Newry, 25 Leagues W. of Cape Clear, all well; and with several other Vessels. In the Hope came Passengers Mr. Samuel Broome, of this City Merchant, The Rev. Mr. Townshend, Mr. De Jong, Mr. Heath, Mr. Jacobs, his Wife and Family. In the Edward, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton, Mr. Thomas William Moore of this City, Mr. Samuel Hake and Mr. Jamefon.

On Tuesday last arrived the Ship Grace, Capt. Chambers in 10 Weeks from Bristol; and from London, the Amazon, Capt. Smith, in 8 Weeks 5 Days, and the Amelia, Capt. Sinclair in 8 Weeks 2 Days Passage. The Cargoes of Goods from London on board these Ships, and those that were loading at the same Time for Boston and Philadelphia, were

computed to amount to £.413,000 Sterling.—The Mercury, Capt. Haight, the Albany, Capt. Richards, and the New-York, Capt. Lawrence, may likewise be expected soon from London.

The Bulah, Capt. Henderson, the Bishop of Oznaburgh, Capt. Farquhar, were arrived at London, and the Jersey Capt. Lawrence, at Bristol.

Our Advices by the Way of Boston are two Days later than those by our London Ships, which only bring the Papers regularly down to the 27th of Feb. We have not had Time enough to look over the great Number of Papers brought by these Ships, much less to collect the Intelligence—the most material Articles of which, that we have seen are, that on the 15th of February, the Bill for Octennial Parliaments in Ireland obtain'd the Royal Assent, which occasioned great Rejoicing; and the Lord Lieutenant is almost idolized for his Agency in it; That the Republic of Genoa had accepted the Plan of Pacification proposed by the Corsicans, of which the absolute Independence of the Kingdom, and the Cession of the Places occupied by Genoa, are the Preliminaries under the Guaranty of two great Powers, as Mediators; and that the Convention is actually sign'd, which had spread general Joy thro' the Island, which the French Troops were preparing to evacuate.—The Riots in behalf of the Candidates for Seats in the ensuing Parliament exceeded any Thing of the Kind that has been known before.—At Preston in Lancaster, Houses were plunder'd many Persons were in imminent Danger, and narrowly escaped with their Lives—the Cry was, *leave not a Freeman alive*. Terrible Accounts of the Effects of Cold, Inundations, Poverty and Famine. The Papers till the 27th Feb. mention nothing like the Changes in the Ministry in Favour of the Grenvillian Faction, as inserted in the Boston Papers, therefore we have Reason to hope those Accounts are not authentic—especially as we are assured the Earl of Hillsborough, our American Secretary, greatly interests himself in behalf of the Colonies, and has declared he will use his utmost Interest that all their Grievances shall be redressed. We are further told by some Gentlemen lately arrived, that there is not the least Reason to apprehend G. Grenville will ever be prime Minister during the Reign of his present Majesty.

—“We must beg to be excused by several of our Correspondents for omitting their Pieces, which it was impossible to get in this Paper without omitting other Matters more immediately pressing. They shall all have Place as soon Opportunity permits. A Supplement and one half Sheet of the American Whig, &c. will be published on Saturday.”

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries:

Davies, Miller, Smith, and Sinclair, from London. Chambers, Bristol. Moore, New Orleans. Palmer and Dawson, Honduras. Gilford, Savannah La Mar. Barnaby, Basseterre, Banks, New Providence. Morgan, Saltetuda. De St. Croix, and Frost, Rhode-Island. Nicholson, and Turner, North-Carolina. Jarvis, Halifax. Ferguson, Philadelphia. Devereux, Isle of May.

Outwards.—Jarvis, for Newfoundland. Miller, London. Benson, Jamaica. Frost, and Lawton, Rhode-Island. Hesterman, Barbados. Webley, & Craw, Quebec. Powers, Pensacola. Stott, Honduras. Harrison, Liverpool. Randal, New Orleans. Craw, and Turner, to North-Carolina. Snell, South-Carolina. Bleak, Hispaniola. Brown, Monto Christo. Wooten, Virginia.

As the first of May falls on Sunday next, the principal KNOT of the XXVI Regiment of foot, of the friendly Brothers of St. PATRICK, will meet at the House of Messrs. Bolton and Sigel the Wednesday following, to dine and transact business.

Signed by order of the President.

New-York, 27th April, 1768. W. F. M. P. S.

A Choice Parcel of MUSCOVADO SUGARS, to be sold by JOHN THURMAN, in WALL-STREET. 21 24

JUST imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by PETER REMSEN, at the Corner of King's-Street.—A general Assortment for the ensuing SEASON.

TO BE SOLD,

At HENRY WHITE'S Store,

On CRUGER'S DOCK,

CHOICE Bohea Tea, Nails of all Sizes, and Sail Cloth, No. 1 to 8;—which are imported in the last Ships from LONDON, and the Grace, from BRISTOL. 21 24

TO BE LET,

A Genteel Parlour, and two upper Rooms, that will suit a single Gentleman, or a small Family:—For further Information, inquire of the Printer. 21 24

A genteel, convenient, and well situated House for Trade, (lately the Property of Jacobus Montanye) on the Wharf between the Ferry-Stairs and Burling's-Slip, to be let: Inquire of JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

WATSON and MURRAY,

Has just imported in the Snow Amelia, Captain Sinclair, from London;

A Neat and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season; best Pistol Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Just imported in the Snow Amelia, Capt. Sinclair, and now opening at the House of

ERASMUS WILLIAMS,

In Broad-Street, near the Exchange, and nearly opposite to General GAGE'S;

A Very large and new assortment of European and India goods, with such a great number of printed and furniture cottons, and other cottons upon cottons in golar, with such a variety of pretty fancy purple grounds, most of which are suitable for the North-river and Albany trade, and so very low and reasonable, as is sufficient to recommend them; he hath also a great variety of other kinds of spring and summer goods, and a large quantity of low priced diaper and damask table linen and clouting, besides the goods as before advertised, which he imported in February last, in the Minerva, Capt. Thomas Tillet, from London.—Also a fresh parcel of spriged and flowered low priced lawns.

N. B. The whole of the above goods have been bought in London, by a competent judge, and paid for in cash, consequently are shipped on the best terms, and will be sold extremely low, for cash, or very short credit, to safe hands.—Any merchant, store or shop-keeper, inclining to purchase the whole or any large quantity, either in the package, or when open'd, will be treated with upon a very low advance, from the original invoice, by applying as above directed. 21

Just imported from London, in the last Vessels, and to be sold at the most reasonable Rates for Cash or short Credit, by

RICHARD BANCKER,

At his Store in Hanover-Square, an Assortment of Goods as usual, consisting of

THE greatest variety of Flaxen & Scotch oznaburghs, white and brown, Irish and Russia sheetings, Irish and Holland linens, Prince's linens, Flanders bed-ticks; dowlases, clouting, and Russia diapers, Silke, table cloths, Russia drillings, huckaback, corded and plain dimities, Marcellis quiltings, counterpanes; brown and white janes and fustians, buckrams, handkerchiefs, furniture and other checks, brown Hollands, cambricks, plain and flowered lawns, cotton and thread hose, plain and flowered gauzes, silk and other gauze handkerchiefs and aprons, long lawns, muslins; Scotch threads, stitching and darning threads, coloured ditto; a variety of cap laces, blond and black ditto; printed linens, and many other articles in the linen drapery way. 21 24

PURSUANT to an Order of the

Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and Wm. Smith, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of New-York; upon the Petition of William Hawshurst, of the City of New-York, Merchant, an insolvent Debtor, and the major Part of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners to all the Creditors of the said Wm. Hawshurst, to show Cause, (if any they have) on the third Day of May next, at eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, at the House of the said Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Wm. Hawshurst, should not be made to James Jauncey, Miles Sherbrooke, and Jacob Watson, all of the said City, Merchants, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition: And the said William Hawshurst, be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the Directions of three certain Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York; one made and passed in the first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, “An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;” other made and passed in the fourth Year of his said Majesty's Reign, entitled, “An Act to continue an Act,” entitled, “An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto;” and the other made and passed in the sixth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, “An Act more effectually to secure to Creditors the Benefits intended by the Acts for the relief of insolvent Debtors.”

Dated New-York, April 27, 1768.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Hon. William Smith, and Robert R. Livingston, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of New-York; upon the Petition of John Freeborn, of the City of New-York, Ship-Chandler, an insolvent Debtor, and three fourths in Value of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said John Freeborn, before the said Judges, to show Cause (if any they have) on Tuesday the third Day of May next, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day, at the House of the Hon. William Smith, in Smith-Street, of the said City; (being the Time and Place for that Purpose, by the said Judges appointed) why an Assignment of the said John Freeborn's Estate, should not be made to Walter Franklin, and Robert Murray, of the City of New-York, Merchants, nominated and appointed by the Petitioners as Trustees, to receive the same for the Benefit of all the Creditors of the said John Freeborn: And the said John Freeborn, be thereupon discharged from all his Debts, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition, and the Laws of this Colony of New-York, in Cases of insolvent Debtors made and provided; the said John Freeborn, and his petitioning Creditors, having complied with the Directions of the said Laws.

Dated New-York, the 27th of April, 1768.

Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.

Have imported in the Hope, Capt. Davis, from London, and the last Vessels from Scotland, A large assortment of the following Goods, which they will sell cheap, at their Store in Queen-Street;

MEN's ribb'd and plain worsted and thread hose, stocking patterns, worsted and silk mitts, calimancoes, durants, tannies, sewing silks, lawns and cambricks; silk handkerchiefs, callicoe, chintz, perlongs, Persians, taffaties, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats; cotton and linen checks, strip holland, white and coloured threads, jeans, writing paper, buckrams, linens, oznaburghs; garters, pins, tapes, bindings, ivory and horn combs, cotton and linen check handkerchiefs, damask table cloths and napkins; Scots plaid and carpets, check shirts, buckles, cut-teaus, fessars, &c. &c. Broad-cloth, fail duck, No. 1 to 6, with cordage of different sizes, ship's hearths, and a few calks bottled beer.

N. B. Have likewise for sale, a quantity of mahogany, and Lisbon salt. 21 24

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or West-Ches  
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of insolvent

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worsted hose;  
ver hats, oil c  
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Messrs. Ludlow  
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April 22d,

To be sold at  
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ALL the  
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9-4 green rugs; b  
mies; dowlas, pla  
four and a half lb  
cotton yd. 3-8 ch  
middle Scotch jack  
skin gloves, men's  
colour'd shammy,  
and 9-4 bed-ticks  
and rib'd silk hosi  
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rich do. a great v  
handkerchiefs; gil  
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er of the  
Smith, Esqrs.  
Judicature, for  
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24

**IN** pursuance of an order made  
by the hon. Wm. Smith, and Robert R. Livingston, esqrs.  
two of the judges of the supreme court, for the province of  
New-York, upon the petition John Pugsly, junr. of the county  
of West-Chester, farmer, an insolvent debtor, and several of  
his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to  
all the creditors of the said John Pugsly, junr. that they ap-  
pear before the said judges, at the dwelling house of Walter  
Brook inn-keeper, situate at the sign of Sir Peter Warren,  
near the City-hall of this city, on Friday the 29th day of  
April, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause  
(if any the have) why an assignment of the estate of the said  
John Pugsly, junr. should not be made, pursuant to the prayer  
of the said petition, and he be thereupon discharged, agree-  
able to the directions of the several acts made for the relief  
of insolvent debtors. — Dated April 21 1768. 20 21

**FOR BRISTOL,**  
**The SHIP GRACE,**  
WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Master;  
lying at Mr. Cruger's Wharf;  
WILL be dispatched with all speed:  
Has excellent Accommodations  
for Passengers: For which or Freight, apply to THEOPHY-  
LACT BACHE, who has to dispose of a large Assortment of  
European and Indian Goods, also old Madeira Wine.

**BENJAMIN DAVIES,**  
Has just imported from London, the following goods; which  
he will sell very cheap, at his house in the Old-Slip-market;  
**MILLINERY, a neat assortment**  
in the newest fashion; with fine minionet, and Meck-  
lin lace, ribbons and gloves, French wax beads and ear-  
rings; men's, women's, and children's cotton, thread and  
worsted hose; silk and worsted mitts, men's and youth's bea-  
ver hats, oil cloth for hat cases, 7-8 and yard wide cotton  
and furniture checks; a neat and large assortment of China  
ware, best hyson and green tea; neat red port and Lisbon in  
bottles, Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese, best Durham  
mustard, Strasbourg suet, tin ware, cut wine glasses and de-  
canters, silver top waiters, glass lanterns, silver'd and pinch-  
beck pillar candlesticks, silver watches, violin screw bows  
and strings, Musick books and ruled paper, velvet and com-  
mon corks, empty bottles and sundry other articles, whole-  
sale and retail. 21 24

**To be LET for ONE YEAR,**  
And entered on immediately;  
**THE** pleasantly situa-  
ted and convenient dwelling house,  
and lot of Philip Van Cortlandt, at New-  
ark; the house is new and large, being  
two stories high, with four good rooms on  
each floor; a large kitchen, barn, stable,  
and garden adjoining: There may be cut  
hay enough off the lot for a horse and two cows, besides pas-  
turing for them for the summer; there is also on the lot, a  
number of apple trees, that bear fruit sufficient for the use  
of a family: The whole extremely well contrived and calcu-  
lated for a gentleman's country seat; especially as it is only the  
short distance of eight miles from New-York, to which place  
a stage waggon goes from Newark every day in the week dur-  
ing the summer season, (except Sunday) and four times in a  
week during the winter season; the house is three hundred  
yards distant from the Passaic-river, and about half that  
distance from the English church.—For further particulars,  
inquire of Philip Van Cortlandt, at Jamaica, on L. Island;  
Messrs. Ludlow and Hoffman, in New-York; or Isaac Og-  
den, esq; at Newark. (21 24)  
April 22d, 1768.

**To be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 19th**  
**of May next at Pomponick, in the County of Albany,**  
**ALL** the effects of Michael Solo-  
mon Hays, consisting of horses, cows, oxen, waggon,  
a hay, sled and riding chair; sundry sorts of shop goods and  
furniture, and some farming utensils—also one half of a pot-  
ash works, with every necessary thereunto belonging, and a  
large quantity of ashes; and a lease for 12 years of 50 acres  
of land in two separate fences. N. B. Whoever buys the  
potash works, can have a lease for a term of years, of a good  
dwelling house, barn, &c. with 60 acres of land.—All those  
that are any way indebted to said Michael Solomon Hays, are  
desired to come and pay off the same, to prevent further trou-  
ble; and all who have any demands on him, are desired to  
send in their accounts properly attested, by the first of June  
next, that a dividend may be made of the money then come  
to hand, by  
NEW-YORK 15th April 1768. 21 24  
Imported in the Hope, Capt. Davies, from London,

**By ALEXANDER M'DONALD,**  
Near the Merchants Coffee-House, a large assort-  
ment of goods to be sold for cash or short credit;  
**A Large assortment of calicoes**  
and chintzes, lawns and cambricks, pack'd do. durants,  
shalloons and florets, flannels, long-ells, Bath frizes, green  
baize, and beavers, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets; 8-4 and  
9-4 green rugs; blue, white, cloth, red and pink in grain tam-  
bies; dowlas, platillas royale, Prince's and Pomerania linens;  
four and a half lb. and no. 12 pins; lillikin and minikin do.  
cotton yd. 3-8 checks, linen do. yd. 3-8 do. boy's letter'd  
middle Scotch jack wove middle Turkey garters; men's buck-  
skin gloves, men's white stiff top'd, do. for burials, women's  
colour'd shammy do. silk mitts and gloves; Irish linen, 8-4  
and 9-4 bed-ticks, Persians and taffeties, white knit plain  
and rib'd silk hose, pat rib'd, and marble do. blue, green,  
white and black peelonis fatten; blue, green, black and white  
rich do. a great variety of sewing silks, Barcelona cravats and  
handkerchiefs; gilt brass and steel watch keys, men's and  
women's steel chains, watch springs and glasses, gold pins and  
roses, metal do. enamel'd dial plates, 2, 3, 4 and 5 shot; pew-  
ter, 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails; testaments, psalters and  
primers, writing paper, shoe and quality binding, 6 4, 7-4  
and 8-4 fringed diaper table cloths; clouting diaper, cap and  
apron tapes, coloured thread, Flemish do. Scotch and Dutch  
oznaburgs, with a great variety of China, raisins and currants;  
with one 4 and one two barrel'd hand organ: Likewise has  
to sell, a two barrel fuzee, Scotch snuff in bladders; Madeira  
and Lisbon wine, by the pipe, quarter cask or dozen.

## A FRESH IMPORTATION at the UNIVERSAL STORE, OR



**At the Sign of the**  
**Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,**  
**at the Corner of**  
**the Old Slip Market,**  
**NEW-YORK;**  
**Where are sold Pictures, Looking-**  
**Glasses, Window, Coach and**  
**white Flint Glasses of all Kinds.**  
**A beautiful Assortment of Paper**  
**Hangings and Writing Paper.**  
**Painters and Limners Colours.**  
**Oils extracted and Chymical.**  
**Varnishes of all Sorts.**  
**Gold and Silver Leaf, &c.**  
**Dying Colours in general, with a**  
**Variety of Fullers Articles.**  
**Founders and Smelters Articles.**  
**Foyle and Stones, &c. for Jewellers.**  
**Hatter's Trimmings.**  
**London and Hard Metal Pewter.**  
**Brass and Copper Ware.**  
**Carpentering of all Kinds.**  
**China Do.**  
**Spicery Do.**  
**DRUGS and MEDICINES,**  
**With a general Assortment of ge-**  
**nuine patented Medicines, war-**  
**ranted, and Shop Furnitures.**  
**N. B. The above Advertisement, be-**  
**ing only the Heads, which consists of a Variety**  
**of Articles, almost every particular in each**  
**Branch can be commanded at the above Store.**  
**Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1,**  
**to 6—Nails and Brads—Allum and**  
**Copperas—Brimstone—Lead, and**  
**Shot—Seeds, &c. for Distillers.**  
**Sold Wholesale and Retail.**

**SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.**  
**IN BROAD-STREET.**  
(Established the 11th of June, 1764.)  
**By JOHN C. KNAPP,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW, de B. R.**

**WHO** constantly attends, and  
daily studies, to give the most candid Opinion; and  
satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of Law, or Equity.—Also,  
To draw Conveyances, or any other Instruments in Writing, ef-  
fectually to answer the Purposes intended, and, will use his  
utmost Endeavours, amicably, to adjust and settle any Ac-  
count, or other Matter, between Parties in Difference; and  
assist Persons to recover their Property in England, or else-  
where.

Cash solicited as usual, and, tho' scarce the Commodity at  
present, it is seldom wanting to discount good Bonds; Bills;  
or Notes.—On Bottomry, &c.

The Sale of Estates, Negroes, &c. duly attended.  
\* AS, the rendering an Office, of such public Nature,  
truly serviceable, must, "besides Ability," in a great Measure  
depend on the easy Access thereto, "in particular, with re-  
gard to the Commonalty;" and as such Consideration cannot  
well be more properly timed, Mr. Knapp, from a due Sense  
of the Public's many Favours, is determined, without other  
View, "than the immediate necessary," to execute the general  
Business of this Office, on the easy Fees he has regulated, with  
Design fully to answer the above End; and that with such  
Integrity, profound Secrecy, and Dispatch; as may entitle him  
to a continuance of the Public's Regard and Protection;  
which! from very essential Reasons, he most humbly requests.

N. B. If any Person of liberal Education, may incline to  
take up so decent a Livelihood, as, with good Conduct may  
be acquired by this Office, Mr. Knapp, will instruct such Per-  
son, fully therein, and give up the same, May two Years, on  
Terms to be agreed, which will be very easy. 21 24

**To-morrow Evening (Weather permitting) will be**  
**performed, by the two Italian Brothers, the fol-**  
**lowing Pieces of Fire-Works, accompanied with**  
**Musick.**

**FIRST FIRING.**  
**ROCKETS.**—1 Wheel with maroons — 3 Chinese  
fountains with three Italian candles, which will  
communicate the fire to a tornant, representing the sun, after  
will change to different sorts of colours.

**SECOND FIRING.**  
**ROCKETS.**—1 Illuminated wheel with different colours.  
— 3 Italian candles. — 1 Diamond piece with a tornant,  
changing to different colours. — 1 Capricious wheel.

**THIRD FIRING.**  
**ROCKETS.**—1 Cascade, changing to different colours,  
white and red, communicating the fire to a tornant of bril-  
liant fire; concluding with a flight of rockets, and hand  
granades.

The Fire-works to begin at eight o'clock precisely. Tick-  
ets to be had at Renelaugh Garden, at 2s. each.

N. B. Fiddlers will attend for such of the company as choose  
to dance after the Fire-works.

As the Tragedy of **ALL FOR LOVE**, was never  
perform'd here, it may not be judg'd impertinent to pre-  
sent the Public with an Estimate of its Merit, in an Extract  
from a late Publication, call'd, *A Companion to the Theatre*,  
in which most of the Pieces that are represented upon the  
English Stage, are critically examined.

"THIS is generally consider'd by the Critics, as the most com-  
plete Dramatic Piece of that justly admired Author".  
There needs, perhaps, no other Reason to be assign'd for its being so,  
than that it was the only one (amongst a very large Number) which  
he was permitted to bring to that Perfection, which Leisure and Ap-  
plication, added to a most capital Degree of Genius, might be expected  
to attain.—The Plot and general Design of it is undoubtedly  
borrowed from Shakespear's *Anthony and Cleopatra*, yet Justice  
and Candour require this Confession, at least from us, that as much  
as he has fallen short of his first Model in Originality, he has  
equally surpassed him in Point of Regularity and Poetic Harmony;  
and it may perhaps stand hereafter as a Matter of Contest, whether  
or not this Tragedy is not to be esteem'd as an invincible Mas-  
terpiece of the Power of English Poetry.

\* DRYDEN.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor,  
(NEVER ACTED HERE)  
**For the Benefit of Mr. Douglass;**  
By the American COMPANY,  
At the Theatre in John-Street, this Evening, being  
the 28th of April, will be presented,  
A TRAGEDY, written by Mr. Dryden, call'd

**ALL FOR LOVE,**  
OR, THE  
**WORLD well LOST:**  
With the DEATH of  
**ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRIA.**

Marc Antony, by Mr. HALLAM,  
Ventidius, by Mr. DOUGLASS,  
Dollabella, by Mr. WALL,  
Alexas, by Mr. MORRIS,  
Serapion, by Mr. TOMLINSON,  
Myris, by Mr. WOOLLS,  
Octavia, by Miss STORER,  
Charmion, by Miss WAINWRIGHT,  
Iras, by Mrs. WALL,  
Cleopatra, by Miss C HEER.

Agrippina, and Antonia, the Children of Antony, by Miss M. Storer  
and Miss Tomlinson.  
Singing by Mr. WOOLLS and Miss HALLAM.  
To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd, *The*  
**UPHOLSTERER,**  
OR,  
**WHAT NEWS?**  
*The Upholsterer*, by Mr. DOUGLASS,  
*The Barber*, by Mr. WALL,  
*Pamphlet*, by Mr. HALLAM,  
*Bellmour*, by Mr. HENRY,  
*Roswell*, by Mr. WOOLLS,  
*Feeble*, by Mr. MORRIS,  
*Watchmen*, by Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Malone, Mr. Greville, &c.  
*Harriet*, by Miss WAINWRIGHT,  
*Maid*, by Mrs. WALL.  
*Termagant*, by Mrs. HARMAN.

To begin exactly at half after Six o'Clock.  
Vivant Rex & Regina.

No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted  
behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had at the usual Places, and of  
Mr. DOUGLASS, in Batteau-Street.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s GALLERY, 3s.

IMPORTED in the Ship Hope, Capt. Benjamin

Davies, from LONDON, and now opening for

Sale, at the Store of

**JOHN MORTON,**

In Dock-Street, near the Exchange;—A large and

very neat Assortment of CHINA, viz.

**TABLE** and tea table sets, com-  
plete tureens and dishes;—Large and small, blue and  
white and enamel'd bowls, from half a pint to twelve quarts  
each;—Boxes of cups and saucers sorted;—Tea pots, with  
or without stands;—Milk pots, sugar dishes, spoon trays;—  
Quart, pint, and half pint mugs;—Pudding and salad dishes;  
—Dishes and plates of all sorts;—Jars and beakers, &c. &c.

Also, a handsome assortment of  
black and white trolly lace, and fan gauze trimmings,  
with a great variety of fashionable ribbons, gloves and dry  
goods, as usual. 21 24

Likewise a few hogsheds of New-England RUM.



POETS CORNER.  
VISIONS OF FANCY.  
ELEGY IV.

OH! yet, ye dear, deluding visions stay!  
Fond hopes, of innocence and fancy born!  
For you I'll cast these waking thoughts away,  
For one wild dream of life's romantic morn.  
Ah! no: the sunshine o'er each object spread  
By flattering Hope, the flowers that blew so fair,  
Like the gay gardens of ARMIDA fled,  
And vanish'd from the powerful rod of CARE.  
So the poor pilgrim, who in rapturous thought  
Plans his dear journey to Loretto's shrine,  
Seems on his way by guardian seraphs brought,  
Sees aiding angels favour his design.  
Ambrosial blossoms, such of old as blew  
By those fresh founts on Eden's happy plain,  
And Sharon's roses all his passage strew:  
So FANCY dreams; but FANCY's dreams are vain.  
Wasted and weary on the mountain's side,  
His way unknown, the hapless pilgrim lies,  
Or takes some ruthless robber for his guide,  
And prone beneath his cruel sabre dies.  
Life's morning-landscape gilt with orient light,  
Where Hope and Joy & FANCY hold their reign,  
The grove's green wave, the blue stream sparkling  
bright,  
The blithe hours dancing round Hyperion's wain.  
In radiant colours YOUTH's free hand pours trays,  
Then holds the flattering tablet to his eye;  
Nor thinks how soon the vernal grove decays,  
Nor feels the dark cloud gathering o'er the sky.  
Hence FANCY conquer'd by the dart of PAIN,  
And wandering far from her Platonic shade,  
Mourns o'er the ruins of her transient reign,  
Nor unrepining fees her visions fade.  
Their parent banish'd, hence her children fly,  
The fairy race that fill'd her festive train;  
Joy tears his wreath, and Hope inverts her eye,  
And FOLLY wonders that her dream was vain.  
LANGHORNE.

**LOST from the Top of a House**  
In Dock-Street, supposed to be blown off, and afterwards picked up, in the Evening of the 18th Instant, between five in the Afternoon, and the next Morning, a Turkey Carpet but little worn.—Whoever can give Intelligence to the Printer, so that the Owner may have it again, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. 20 23

**WHEREAS** the lands in Orange county, belonging to the creditors of the estate of Mr. Charles Crommelin, deceased, have been lately sold at public vendue: Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of said estate, that by applying to JOSEPH READE, Esq; one of the trustees, they may receive their respective proportions of their debts, out of the monies arising from said sale. 20 23

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A Tract of land, situate and being**  
in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey, containing upwards of six hundred acres, and lies in such a manner that it may be divided so as to make three settlements or convenient farms; one of which contains near one hundred acres, between forty and fifty of which is cleared, and an other part of said tract containing about two hundred and twenty acres, upwards of one hundred acres of which is cleared, having a young orchard of the same; the remaining part of said tract containing about three hundred acres,—having on the same a good dwelling house and barn, about four hundred apple trees, and about one hundred and sixty or seventy acres of which is cleared: Each of said parts or parcels of land has plenty of good meadow and timber.—Any person that inclines to buy, may have the whole or either of the said parts above-mentioned on reasonable terms, by applying unto the subscriber hereof, JOHN ANDERSON.

**To be sold at private sale,**  
**A Lot of land, containing about**  
fifty-five acres, situate in Ulster-county, at Elopus-landing, with a good dwelling house of four rooms and a kitchen; a barn and new store house; a dock where three sloops may conveniently lie and load, and about sixty good bearing apple trees, with other fruit trees; is very commodious for any person that intends to follow the water, merchant or gentleman's country seat.—Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be more particularly informed, by applying to John H. Slegt, living at Fishkills in Dutchess-County, who will give an indisputable title for the same. Just published and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, Price 1s. 6d. A Pamphlet, entitled,

**LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA,**

**TO THE**

**BRITISH COLONIES.**

**THIS** excellent Performance, which fully explains and unanswerably defends the Rights of the British Colonies, was reprinted upon the Suggestion of many of the Inhabitants, as well as the Printer's own Opinion, that it ought to be kept in every Family, and be thoroughly consider'd, understood, and taught to the rising Generation; to the End that the Principles of our happy Constitution may be universally known and established; that so these Colonies may never want Men to assert and maintain the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.—Yet the Sale of these useful Pamphlets, has hitherto been very inconsiderable, so that they are like to be a great Loss to the Printer.—Unless his Townsmen will be so good as to prevent it by purchasing the Book.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**FOUR Lots of Land, containing**  
Two Hundred and Fifty Acres each, in the Provincial-Patent.—Inquire of JAMES DALZELL.

New-York, &c. By the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York.

**WHEREAS** his Majesty's Receiver General hath represented and made due proof to me, That in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said province, [Entitled an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's Quit-Rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto] He hath caused to be published in two of the public news papers of the city of New-York, an account of the arrears due to his Majesty for Quit-Rent on the several patents and in manner following, (viz.)

One certain tract of land in Westchester county granted the 2d of March 1701, to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyler, Richard Salter, Barne Cozens, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lutting, Peter Matthews and Caleb Heathcote, the sum due to the 25th day of December 1765, being £. 478-16-1

One other tract of land in Orange county, granted the 29th day of April 1703, to John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Dirck Vanderburgh, John Cholwell, Christopher Denne, Lancaster Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Acke, Peter Matthews and Cornelius Christyans; the sum due thereby to the 24th day of June 1766, being £. 97-6-8

One other tract of land in Orange and Ulster counties, granted the 28th day of August 1704, to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilton, Philip French, Dirck Vanderburgh, Stephen De Lancy, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, John Bridges, Robert Millwards, Thomas Wenham, Edmund Mott, Lancaster Symes, John Person, Benjamin Acke, Petrus Bayard, John Cholwell, Peter Fauconier, Henry Swirt, Hendrick Tenicke and Jarvis Marshall; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 523-8-2

One other tract of land in Dutchess county, granted the 10th day of April 1706, to Sampson Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Monpefion, Peter Fauconier, Augustine Graham, Richard Sackett and Robert Lutting; and the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 148-2-8

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 7th day of July 1710, to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler and Allen Jarratt; and the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 189-3-4

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 7th day of July 1710, to Philip Schuyler, Johannis Lansing, jun. Henry Wileman and Jacobus Bruyn; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of September 1766, being £. 284-18-4

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 7th day of April 1722, to Jacobus Bruyn and Henry Wileman; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 100-7-6

One other tract of land in Ulster county, granted the 21st day of December 1729, to Thomas Naxon; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 48-2-11

One other tract of land in Orange county, granted the 18th day of October 1731, to Gabriel Ludlow and William Ludlow; the sum due thereby to the 25th day of March 1766, being £. 107-12-1

And that the same publication hath been duly continued in the said public papers weekly for three successive months, from the 12th of December 1766: And whereas more than twelve months have elapsed since the said publications, nevertheless the said Quit-Rents so notified, to be due and in arrear, by virtue of the said several letters patent, have not yet been discharged, and the said Receiver General hath applied to me the said chief justice for my aid in this case, Now therefore I the said chief justice, by virtue of the power and authority to me given by the said act, as one of the justices of his Majesty's court of exchequer for this colony; and agreeable to the directions thereof do hereby notify and require the several proprietors of the lands in the said respective letters patent mentioned, to be, and appear before me at my chamber in King-street, in the city of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, to shew cause, if any he, she, or they hath, or have, why such respective arrears have not been paid, and why the said chief justice should not issue process to the Sheriffs of the respective counties wherein the lands lie, to make sale at vendue or public out-cry, to the highest or best bidder, of so much of the lands in the before-mentioned respective patents mentioned, for which arrear of Quit-Rents are incurred, as may be sufficient to pay the respective sums which I the said chief justice shall certify to be due to his Majesty upon the same letters patent respectively, and the further incidental charges incurred by default of payment thereof.

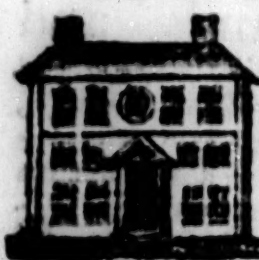
Given under my hand the 4th of April 1768.

(18 22)

DAN. HORSMANDEN.

**To be sold at public Vendue,**

On the Premises, on Saturday the 30th Instant;



**A House and Lot of Ground in**  
Battoe-Street, near the North River, The House is two Stories high, has 5 Rooms, 3 of which have Fire Places. A good Title will be given to the Purchaser, by (19 21) JACOB DEMAREE.

**To be let, the first of May next,**

**A FRONT Store-Room, the best Stand in Town for a**  
Merchant, with two Rooms above; also Dieting, &c. Inquire of the Printer, at the Exchange. 10 13

**ALL** Persons having any Demands on the Estate of John Burk, late of New-York, Inn-keeper, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Elizabeth Burk, Administratrix on said Estate; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble. New-York, April 13, 1768. 19 22

**PURSUANT** to an act of the governor, the council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors:" Notice is hereby given that we Joseph Burr, Robert Mitchell, jun. and Charles Hicks, jun. have been duly appointed trustees for all the creditors of Thomas Mitchell, late of Flushing, in Queen's county, in the colony of New-York, house-carpenter, (an absconding debtor) and we do pursuant to the directions of the said act, hereby require all persons indebted to the said Thomas Mitchell, by the first day of May next, to pay unto us the said trustees, all such sum or sums of money which they owe to him, and also to deliver unto us all other effects of the said Thomas Mitchell, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody.

Given under our hands this fifth day of April, 1768.

JOSEPH BURR,  
ROBERT MITCHELL, jun.  
CHARLES HICKS, jun.

18 21



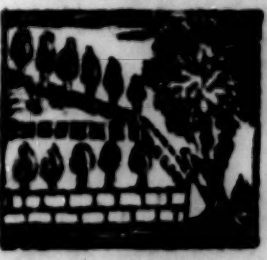
**To be LET,**  
**THE House** wherein Col. Maitland now lives, next Door below Widow Chambers's, in Broad-Way, with Stables, Coach-House, and back Store: Inquire of JOHN ALSOP. 18 21

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. New-Port, March 11, 1768.

**WHEREAS** Samuel Brenton of New-Port, merchant, presented a petition unto the general assembly of this colony aforesaid, representing that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying that the benefit of an act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors may be extended unto him; whereupon it was resolved that the said petition should be referred to next session, and that his creditors should be notified by an advertisement to be inserted three weeks successively in the New-Port Mercury, and in one of the Philadelphia, New-York and Boston news papers, to appear at next sessions to answer the same.

It is therefore hereby notified the creditors of the said Samuel Brenton, to appear (if they shall think fit) at the general assembly to be holden at New-Port, on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew cause (if any they have) why the said petition should not be granted. 18 21 HENRY WARD, Secretary.

**To be sold at public Vendue on Monday the second Day of May next, or at private Sale any Time before, on the Premises, situate about 200 Yards from the Court House at Hackinsack in Bergen County, New-Jersey.**



**FOUR Lots of Land**  
with the Houses and Improvements thereon, viz. A good Dwelling House, 40 Feet by 21, two Stories and a half high; a Joiner's Shop, a Barn, &c. each Lot is 43 Feet in front and 150 in Length, they lie on the Road that leads to New-York, have a navigable Creek behind them, convenient for Water Carriage, and would be suitable either for a Gentleman or Tradesman: Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber on the Premises, who will give a sufficient Title. (18 21) ISAAC KINGSLAND.

**A Purse of Fifty Dollars,**

**To be run for on Monday**

the second day of May next, at Perth-Amboy, free for any horse, mare or gelding, not more than half blood, (Mr. Morris's mare Strumpet excepted) carrying weight for age, to run the two mile heats; any horse winning two heats to be entitled to the purse; not less than four reputed running horses will be allowed to start;—the entrance money to be run for the day following; the winning and disqual'd horses excepted,—to be entered on or before the thirtieth day of April, with Richard Carnes, jun. or Isaac Bonnell, paying three dollars, entrance or double at the post.—For further sport, the same day, a complete saddle, bridle, and whip, will be run for by common horses.—Perth-Amboy, March 28, 1768. 18 22

**To be let from the first of May next, with or without Furniture, as may suit the Tenant;**

**THE large Corner House, wherein Mrs. Steel**  
lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, near the Fort, now in the Possession of Col. Gabbet: Inquire of Francis Panton, Hair Dresser, in Broad-Street, near the Exchange. 18 21

**PUBLIC Notice** is hereby given, that the Trustees of Queen's College are to meet the Second Tuesday in May next, at New-Brunswick. (17 20) DAVID MARINUS, Clerk.

**TO BE LET,**

**BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more**  
Years, from the first of May next, at a very low Rent, together or separate,—the Dwelling-House, Bake-House, and large Store-House, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 14

**TO BE LET, for one Year from**  
the first Day of May next, the Exchange House, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clerk's Office. 8—

**TO BE LET,**

**THE House** wherein the Widow Colgan now lives, in King's-Street, opposite the Honourable Joseph Reade's, Esq;—It hath six Fire Places and is very convenient.—Inquire of Joseph Allicocke.

**TO BE LET,**

**A Convenient Dwelling House, on the West**  
Side of the Old-Slip.—Inquire of HENRY CRUGER. 15 18

SUPP

The Remainder

**AT** the same ca, by new duties nufactures, as glapointing a new i a set of Committiblished at Boston lecting those dut mentioned to be i laries of Govern Crown in Ameri nion here, that on the people the

It is not my in perhaps it may b to know what idject. They say are not like Prin tance in the gov fore an interest in rally strangers to vern, have no el tion there, to gi try:—that they can; are s and broken fortu get them out of t ing in the country continues, and p them, they are of the people, an of them after the same time giv ing vexatious, an ing their depende part of their supp established by la more so, if they drawn from the good will, which act. That if by vernment is to be the intervention o will soon be looke will not call them their meeting, an their inquiries in Mal-administratio deprived of their ing, as at present, the good will by p ple he governs, ca to the Mother Co be prevailed on to vision here, and it Trade, are imme nor dare he pass ons, as he holds Crown, and his Se of their bonds if This is what the Judges they alled hence, and holdi good behaviour, as all the weight o thrown into one o held even) if the the duties raised up sent, and independ tion or disapproba That it is true, Ju fluence; and theret will grant commi during good behav permanent and am commissions: But means of getting r Judge (and some they say, been foum him out.

I do not suppose appear here to hav duce them with an readers. I relate t task I have impoied historian of America The colonists bein before, by the new Legislature of Nev these new duties p purposes; (accomp ficers with large ap suspicions that mor soon to be provided

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.



# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1321.

[S A T U R D A Y, APRIL 30, 1768.]

*The Remainder of the Piece begun in our Paper of Thursday last.*

AT the same time a Person lately in high office, projected the levying more money from America, by new duties on various articles of our own manufactures, as glass, paper, painters colours, &c. appointing a new Board of Customs, and sending over a set of Commissioners with large salaries to be established at Boston, who were to have the care of collecting those duties; which were by the act expressly mentioned to be intended for the payment of the salaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers of the Crown in America; it being a pretty general opinion here, that those Officers ought not to depend on the people there for any part of their support.

It is not my intention to combat this opinion, But perhaps it may be some satisfaction to your Readers to know what ideas the Americans have on this subject. They say then as to Governors, that they are not like Princes whose posterity have an inheritance in the government of the nation, and therefore an interest in its prosperity; they are generally strangers to the Provinces they are sent to govern, have no estate, natural connection, or relation there, to give them an affection for the country:—that they come only to make money as fast as they can; are sometimes men of vicious characters and broken fortunes, sent by a Minister merely to get them out of the way; that as they intend staying in the country no longer than their government continues, and purpose to leave no family behind them, they are apt to be regardless of the good will of the people, and care not what is said or thought of them after they are gone. Their situation at the same time gives them many opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often so, notwithstanding their dependence on the Assemblies for all that part of their support that does not arise from fees established by law; but would probably be much more so, if they were to be supported by money drawn from the people without their consent or good will, which is the professed design of this new act. That if by means of these forced duties Government is to be supported in America, without the intervention of the Assemblies, their Assemblies will soon be looked upon as useless, and a Governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their meeting, and perhaps something to fear from their inquiries into and remonstrances against his Mal-administration. That thus the people will be deprived of their most essential rights. That it being, as at present, a Governor's interest to cultivate the good will by promoting the welfare of the people he governs, can be attended with no prejudice to the Mother Country, since all the laws he may be prevailed on to give his assent to are subject to revision here, and if reported against by the Board of Trade, are immediately repealed by the Crown; nor dare he pass any law contrary to his instructions, as he holds his office during the pleasure of the Crown, and his Securities are liable for the penalties of their bonds if he contravenes those instructions. This is what they say as to Governors. As to Judges they alledge, that being appointed from hence, and holding their commissions not during good behaviour, as in Britain, but during pleasure, all the weight of interest or influence would be thrown into one of the scales, (which ought to be held even) if the salaries are also to be paid out of the duties raised upon the people without their consent, and independent of their Assemblies' approbation or disapprobation of the Judges' behaviour. That it is true, Judges should be free from all influence; and therefore, whenever Government here will grant commissions to able and honest Judges during good behaviour, the Assemblies will settle permanent and ample salaries on them during their commissions: But at present they have no other means of getting rid of an ignorant or an unjust Judge (and some of scandalous characters have, they say, been sometimes sent them) but by starving him out.

I do not suppose these reasonings of theirs will appear here to have much weight. I do not produce them with an expectation of convincing your readers. I relate them merely in pursuance of the task I have imposed on myself, to be an impartial historian of American facts and opinions.

The colonists being thus greatly alarmed, as I said before, by the news of the Act for abolishing the Legislature of New-York, and the imposition of these new duties professedly for such disagreeable purposes; (accompanied by a new set of revenue officers with large appointments, which gave strong suspicions that more business of the same kind was soon to be provided for them, that they might earn

these salaries;) began seriously to consider their situation, and to revolve afresh in their minds grievances which from their respect and love for this country, they had long borne and seemed almost willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the interest of all America had been estimated here, when the interest of a few inhabitants of Great Britain happened to have the smallest competition with it. That thus the whole American people were forbidden the advantage of a direct importation of wine, oil, and fruit, from Portugal, but must take them loaded with all the expences of a voyage 1000 leagues round about, being to be landed first in England to be re-shipped for America; expences amounting, in war time, at least to 30 per cent. more than otherwise they would have been charged with, and all this merely that a few Portugal merchants in London may gain a commission on those goods passing through their hands. Portugal merchants, by the by, that can complain loudly of the smallest hardships laid on their trade by foreigners, and yet even the last year could oppose with all their influence the giving ease to their fellow subjects labouring under so heavy an oppression!—That on the slight complaint of a few Virginia merchants, nine Colonies had been restrained from making paper money, become absolutely necessary to their internal commerce from the constant remittance of their gold and silver to Britain.—But not only the interest of a particular body of merchants, the interest of any small body of British tradesman or artificers, has been found, they say, to outweigh that of all the King's subjects in the colonies. There cannot be a stronger natural right than that of a man's making the best profit he can of the natural produce of his lands, provided he does not thereby hurt the state in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and beaver furs are the natural produce of that country: hats and nails, and steel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no importance to the common welfare of the empire, whether a subject of the King's gets his living by making hats on this or that side of the water. Yet the Hatters of England have prevailed to obtain an Act in their own favour, restraining that manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to send their beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchase back the hats, loaded with the charges of a double transportation. In the same manner have a few Nail-makers, and still a smaller body of Steelmakers (perhaps there are not half a dozen of these in England) prevailed totally to forbid by an Act of Parliament the erecting of smelting mills or steel furnaces in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take all the nails for their buildings, and steel for their tools, from these artificers, under the same disadvantages.

Added to these, the Americans remembered the Act authorizing the most cruel insult that perhaps was ever offered by one people to another, that of emptying our gaols into their settlements; Scotland too having within these two years obtained the privilege it had not before, of sending its rogues and villains also to the plantations. I say, reflecting on these things, they said to one another (their news papers are full of such discourses) these people are not content with making a monopoly of us, forbidding us to trade with any other country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every thing of them, though in many articles we could furnish ourselves 10, 20, and even to 50 per cent. cheaper elsewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a right to tax us *ad libitum* internally and externally, and that our constitutions and liberties shall all be taken away, if we do not submit to that claim. They are not content with the high prices at which they sell us their goods, but have now begun to enhance those prices by new duties; and by the expensive apparatus of a new set of officers, appear to intend an augmentation and multiplication of those burthens that shall still be more grievous to us. Our people have been foolishly fond of their superfluous modes and manufactures, to the impoverishing our country, carrying off our cash, and loading us with debt, they will not suffer us to restrain the luxury of our inhabitants as they do that of their own, by laws: They can make laws to discourage or prohibit the importation of French superfluities; but though those of England are as ruinous to us as the French ones are to them, if we make a law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our money from us by trade, and every profit we can any where make by our fisheries, our produce or our commerce, centers finally with them; but this does not signify. It is time then to take care of ourselves by the best means in our power. Let us unite in solemn resolutions and engagements with and to

each other, that we will give these new officers as little trouble as possible, by not consuming the British manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to consume no more of their gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us industriously manufacture what we can for ourselves: Thus we shall be able honourably to discharge the debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep some money in our country, not only for the use of our internal commerce, but for the service of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he shall have occasion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the constitutional manner. For notwithstanding the reproaches thrown out against us in their public papers and pamphlets, notwithstanding we have been reviled in their Senate as *Rebels* and *Traitors*, we are truly a loyal people. Scotland has had its rebellions, and England its plots against its present Royal Family; but America is untainted with those crimes; there is in it scarce a man, there is not a single native of our country, who is not firmly attached to his King by principle and by affection. But a new kind of loyalty seems to be required of us, a loyalty to P———; a loyalty, that is to extend, it is said, to a surrender of all our properties, whenever a H— of —, in which there is not a single member of our choofing, shall think fit to grant them away without our consent; and to a patient suffering the loss of our privileges as Englishmen; if we cannot submit to make such surrender. We were separated too far from Britain by the Ocean, but we were united to it by respect and love, so that we could at any time freely have spent our lives and little fortunes in its cause: But this unhappy new system of politics tends to dissolve those bands of union, and to sever us for ever. These are the wild ravings of the at present half distracted Americans. To be sure no reasonable man in England can approve of such sentiments, and, as I said before, I do not pretend to support or justify them: But I sincerely wish, for the sake of the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain, and for the sake of the strength which a firm union with our growing colonies would give us, that these people had never been thus needlessly driven out of their senses. I am, your's, &c. F X S.

WARSAW, November 25.

TWO pieces of news, of a pretty singular nature, prevail here. One imports, that, instead of the Diet, a tribunal of the sovereign College will be established, the principal end of which is to hold the balance between the Royal Authority and the liberty of the people, and that this tribunal is to assemble whenever it shall think proper. According to the other report, the revenues of every Bishop will be fixed at 15000 Polish florins a year, the overplus to go into the Treasury of the State, part to be laid out on the public establishments, and part on the pay of the army. If these two dispositions take place, they may be considered as contrary to the act of the general confederacy, the tenour of which says, that the confederates have principally in view the maintenance of the ancient constitutions of the state: Now to establish a sovereign tribunal, and to diminish the revenues of the Bishops, is to introduce innovations.

Warsaw, Nov. 21. This day the great affair of the Dissidents was entirely concluded and signed to their advantage. They and the Greeks are to have a church in this capital, temples and schools in all the districts of the provinces of the kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, on condition, that if they have a mind to build any in the towns, they shall be obliged to obtain leave for that purpose from the King; the Nobles, however, shall be at liberty to grant them the same favour in their respective territories. Further, the Dissidents and Disunited, may make use of bells, and organs, administer baptism, marry, and bury, according to their own form, without the least obstacle.

L O N D O N,

Feb. 16. We hear that a celebrated outlaw is at this moment actually in the kingdom, a circumstance which numbers attribute wholly to the prospect of a speedy alteration in his circumstances.

A quantity of the Hyperion or Labrador tea has lately been imported here from North America: which is found to be very pleasant to the taste.

A farther reduction is expected of the duty on tea, in consequence of the celebrated Labrador, lately discovered in America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 14.

"The following is the address of our house of commons to his Majesty, on the occasion of the octennial bill.



**Most Gracious Sovereign,**

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beseech your Majesty to accept our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments, for the condescension which your Majesty has so signally manifested to your subjects of this kingdom, in returning the bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments; which we consider not only as a gracious mark of paternal benevolence, but as the wise result of royal deliberation."

Feb. 18. Yesterday four causes were tried at Guildhall, London, by special juries, before Sir Eardley Wilmot, Knt. in the court of common pleas, wherein several merchants were plaintiffs, and a late governor of Quebec, was defendant, for recovering divers sums of money levied by way of duties upon spirits imported there; when verdicts were given for the several plaintiffs for all such duties as had been imposed over and above the French duties, together with damages and costs of suit.

'Tis said, that no less than 17 gentlemen who have been bankrupts within the last three years, are candidates for various places at the general election.

We are credibly informed, 6000 seamen will soon be wanted to man the ships of war fitting out in different ports.

Feb. 23. It is now strongly asserted, says an evening paper of Saturday, that Mr. Wilkes will surrender to the Court of King's Bench as soon as a certain great Assembly breaks up, and will then declare himself a candidate either for Westminster or Aylesbury.

Letters from Leghorn, dated January 11, says, "We are assured that General Paoli has in view the establishing an aristocratical government in his country; and that in order to form a political edifice agreeable to the genius of his fellow citizens, he has collected the maxims of some ancient and modern republics, as well as their different laws and ordinances. These materials, employed by a man of an extensive and solid understanding, may produce such a composition as will merit as much the admiration of Europe, as the military exploits of that famous deliverer of Corsica."

We hear from Glasgow, that the demand for Scotch manufactures from North America has of late been considerably less than for many years past.

They write from Rochfort, that the Duc de Mayne, a second rate man of war upon the stocks, had by some accident, taken fire, which consumed great part of her upper works before it could be extinguished.

Captain Baker, of the Champion, arrived at Cowes from South-Carolina, spoke with the Ann, Ward, the 6th of January, going over Charles-Town bar, all well; the 17th ditto, took up Capt. Witmarsh and all his crew, in lat. 38. 27. long 60. 10. belonging to the Friendship from Boston, N. E. she being so very leaky that they could not keep her; and on the 1st of Feb. spoke with the Adventure, Carmo, from Boston, in a leaky condition, in lat. 45. 29. and long. 37. 26.

BASSETTERRE, in St. Christophers, March 23. Extract of a letter from Montserrat, March 21, 1768.

"Our troubles here are past expression, occasioned by a most horrid and deep laid plot of the Negroes, for cutting off all the white inhabitants. This rebellion, which was to have been executed in an instant, all over the island, on the night of St. Patrick, or the next, when the people were engaged in balls, was happily discovered by a poor white woman. The fellow who informed her, was immediately apprehended, and put to the torture to extort a confession, which he obstinately bore a considerable time, without having the desired effect; but upon finding us strongly on our guard, and seeing no probability of success, he voluntarily confessed the whole, and impeached a great number of his confederates. We have upwards of fifty already in custody, who are obliged to be confined on board the ships. As we go on, I am afraid we shall have but few negro men left on the island. We are strongly fortified, having eight pieces of cannon in town, and about fifty wall pieces mounted in our passes. We are greatly fatigued, having but a handful of men, and continually under arms. I can safely say I have not had ten hours rest for this seven days past."

B O S T O N, April 18.

Extract of a letter from London, March 1.

"Lord Temple, Mr. Grenville, &c. &c. that is the whole party that have been so long united in the opposition, are now certainly to come in play again.—Anti-Sejanus (the Rev. Mr. Scot) that celebrated adherent of Lord Sandwich, is expected in town to-morrow, as his brother has just informed me, no doubt to support their measures in the news papers, as he did before under that signature."

"The following changes will certainly take place: Earl Temple to be Prime Minister, and first Lord of the Treasury, 4000l. a year, in the room of the Duke of Grafton; Lord privy seal 3000l. in room of Earl Chatham, who retires on his pension 3000l."

"George Grenville, Esq; Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, whose salary with lawful perquisites is worth 8000l."

"Lord Littleton Keeper of the Ward-robe 2000l. in place of the Earl of Ashburnham."

"Earl of Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, 3000l. instead of Sir Edward Hawke to be created a Peer, and retire on his pension 2000l. a year."

"Sir George M'Cartney son in law to Lord Bute, to be made an Irish Peer, and joint Postmaster 2000l."

"Lord Cathcart Ambassador for Russia 10000l."

"Lord Holland, Cofferer to the household, 500l."

"Lord Mount Stewart, Envoy to Turin."

"Richard Rigby, Esq; sole paymaster, the most lucrative office in the administration, in the room of George Cooke, Esq;

"William Gerard Hamilton and Thomas Townshend, Esqrs; joint vice treasurers of Ireland 2000l. each, instead of James Oswald, who retires with a pension of 2000l. a year, and Colonel Isaac Barre, who resigns."

"Earl of Denbigh Master of the fox hounds 2000l."

"Lord Charles Spencer, Comptroller of the household 1200l."

"Aug. Hervey, Esq; Lord of the admiralty 1000l."

"Earl of Suffolk, Lord of the Bedchamber, 1000l."

"Lord George Sackville, Treasury of the navy, 2000l. in the room of Lord Howe, who is to be made an Admiral."

"Henry Seymour, Lord of the Treasury, 1600l. in the room of Pryse Campbell."

Extract of another letter from London, March 1st.

"The change of ministry that has just happened is not looked upon as a favourable omen for America; your friends and well-wishers are under very great anxiety; as all the offices from the highest to the lowest, are filled with those who voted and protested against the repeal of the Stamp Act."

"The following Lords who are just come in, in particular signed the protest, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Temple, Earls of Gower, Sandwich, Halifax, Eglington, Suffolk, and Coventry, Viscount Townshend, Lord Lyttleton."

"Voted against it, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Bute, Earls of Denbigh, Hillsborough, and Lord Mansfield, Lord Cathcart."

"It is also affirmed here, that Lord Bute has the supreme direction.—George Grenville, Esq; is likewise in office."

"An account of the whale fins and oil imported here from America, from Christmas 1765, to Michaelmas 1767, is just laid before the house of commons."

"The Parliament have resolved, that seventy thousand pounds sterling, of the duties to be raised in America, from February 2d 1768, to 5th April 1769, shall be applied towards the defending, protecting and securing, the British Colonies in America."

"The Parliament have now before them, copies of letters from every Governor on the continent, and also a state of the manufactures in some of the colonies."

[\* These two letters (probably fabricated in Boston, or in some of the Grenvillian faction) are hardly consistent with our accounts in the London papers to the 25th of February.]

New-York, April 26, 1768.

TO THE PRINTER,

Your inserting the following in your very next Paper, will oblige many of your Customers.

A CITIZEN.

I Believe it was with a good Design that the Building Act was last Week republished in your and Mr. Gaine's Papers, namely, that People might be warned, not to incur the Penalty. And yet I believe the Republication was, to a considerable Number of People in this City, a great Disadvantage. I think I have before, (in your Paper of 29th January, 1767) plainly proved that the Act, instead of being beneficial to this City, is really hurtful and injurious, (as it restrains the Poor and Middling People from the Use of their Property, in the only Way in which they are able to use it, and is in Effect a total Prohibition upon them from building at all)—therefore that it ought to be repealed as soon as possible. As great Numbers of People found themselves hurt and aggrieved by that Law, and as it is one of the distinguishing Blessings of the English Constitution, that as soon as a Grievance appears, it may be remedied by the Assembly of our Representatives, whom we have chosen the watchful Guardians and Protectors of our Rights and Liberties, Those People who felt the Grievance, concluded that the Law would of Course be repealed; and as it was not enforced at the Time when it was mentioned to take Place, they concluded that it never would be enforced at all, but left like many other bad Laws, silently to sink into Oblivion, or be repealed upon a Petition to the Assembly. Upon this Supposition some have built, and great Numbers have prepar'd Materials in order for building, in a Manner suitable to their Abilities, as if no such Law was in being; and in a little Time the Transgressors against that Law would have been so numerous, that its bad Tendency would have needed no other Proof, and no Body would ever have thought any more of it; but this Republication seems to intimate a Design of putting it in Execution, which would be attended with many bad Consequences: Even the Intimation has already had this,—that it

has intimidated the People from going on with their Buildings,—their Time, their Labour, and Expence of Materials and Preparations are in Danger of being lost, and they left without Settlements. I shew'd before, that Houses built in the Manner prescribed by this Law, are not so strong, so wholesome, nor affords so much Room, as the common Manner, and yet will be four Times more expensive; this would make building, to many, utterly impossible, and reduce others to Bankruptcy, who with the Money only that would be saved in the Difference of the Expence, which is three Times as much as the whole Cost of the common Buildings, would be enabled to live comfortably. It has been mention'd as a Proof of the Usefulness of the Building Act, that at the late Fire in Stone-Street, many wooden Roofs took Fire. In Answer to this, I would observe, that it was owing to an uncommon Negligence in the Watchmen, that the Fire was got to such a Height before it was discovered; otherwise it is probable little or no Damage would have been done to the adjacent Houses. But as it was, the Damage was inconsiderable, and a mere Trifle in Comparison to the Detriment the City will sustain by the Prohibition of wooden Buildings.

As the People are in Suspence, and it is so long before they can obtain Relief from the Assembly, I humbly conceive it would be doing singular Service to the City, and would highly oblige the Generality of the Inhabitants, if our Magistrates and other Gentlemen of Influence, would exert themselves in this Affair immediately, and collect the Sense of the Inhabitants, so as to be laid before the Assembly in a Petition for a Repeal, which would doubtless be granted; and this would encourage the People to proceed in their Preparations for Building, and remove that Uneasiness that now lies upon their Minds.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 30.

On Saturday last, being ST. GEORGE'S DAY, a Number of Gentlemen assembled on that Occasion, and dined together at RENNELAGH, where a handsome Entertainment was provided. After Dinner the following Healths were drank, and the Company passed an agreeable and cheerful Evening.

1. THE KING.—2. The QUEEN.—3. The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.—4. The Day; and Prosperity to Great-Britain, and her Colonies.—5. The Earl of Chatham.—6. Lord Camden.—7. The Friends of America in G. Britain, and elsewhere.—8. The ingenious and truly patriotic Author of the Farmer's Letters.—9. The patriotic and spirited Author of the Virginia Monitor.—10. The Friends and Patrons of Liberty in every Part of the Globe.—11. The spirited Assembly of Boston.—12. Prosperity to Ireland.—13. May the Land we live in, ever be blessed with Peace and Plenty.—14. Trade and Navigation.—15. A perpetual Union, and Harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies; and may Infamy and Disgrace be the Fate of those who endeavour to disunite them.—16. May the Inhabitants of Great-Britain and her extensive Dominions, ever enjoy their civil and religious Liberties.—17. Success to General Paoli, and the brave Corsicans.—18. Unanimity to the British Colonies in America.—19. Success to the American Manufactures.—20. The Liberty of the Press.—21. A speedy redress of Grievances

We shall be obliged to such of our Customers as are about to remove, if they will give us Notice before next Thursday, where to send their Papers.

WHEREAS a certain Townsman

Hodgets, a Stay-maker by Trade, left the City of Coventry, in England, a few Years ago, with an Intent to settle in some of these Parts: If said Townsman Hodgets is living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, he may hear of something considerable to his Advantage: If any Person can inform the Printer any Thing of him, it will be taken as a Favour.

JOHN BAKER,  
SURGEON DENTIST;  
BEGS leave to acquaint the gentry,

That he is now in New-York, at Mr. John Watson's, in the house wherein Capt. Randall lately lived, at the corner of Pearl-street; and will wait on them on receiving their commands.—He cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so bad; first cleans and scales the teeth from that corrosive tartarous gritty substance, which hinders the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principle causes of the scurvy, and (if not timely prevented) eats away the gums; so that many people's teeth fall out with it. He fills up with lead or gold, those that are hollow, (so as to render them useful) and prevent the air getting into them, which aggravates the pain. He makes artificial teeth, and fixes them with pure gold, so that they will remain fast for many years, and may eat, drink and sleep, with them in their mouths as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. He displaces teeth or stumps, after the best and easiest method, be they ever so deep sunk into the socket of the gums. He has given sufficient proof of his superior judgment in this art, to the principal nobility, gentry, and others of Great-Britain, France, Ireland and other principal Places in Europe; also to upwards of two thousand persons in the town of Boston.

His Dentrice, with proper directions for preserving the teeth and gums, is to be had at his lodgings.

N. B. Each pot is sealed with his coat of arms, as in the margin of the directions, to prevent fraud.